SHERMAN

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JOHNSTON.

A Suspension of Hostilities and a "Basis for Peace" Agreed Upon.

THEY ARE DISAPPROVED AT WASHINGTON

Immediate Resumption of Hostilities Ordered!

General Grant to Command in Person.

SINGULAR ORDER OF SHERMAN TO SIGNIFIED

The Way Opened for Davis's Escape.

HIS LARGE BOOTY.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO HIS TROOPS

He is to Make Peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New-York: Yesterday evening a bearer of despatches arrived from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and memorandum of which is made by him for peace, has been entered into on the 18th inst. by Gen. Sherman with the Rebel General Johnston. The Rebel Cabinet (breakfasting was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock this evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sherman was ordered to renew hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given to the late President, in his inflexing telegram, which was passed by Mr. Lincoln himself on the evening of the night of 14 of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were referred to general application of military commanders.

On the 9th inst. of the 14 of March, which President Lincoln and his Cabinet, were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had surrendered, in his view capitulation is made in arrangement for terms of peace.

Director of Gen. Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Gen. Sherman was ordered to be substituted to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, after positing a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to his Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then read, approved and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1865—11 p. m.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to discuss, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will remain them to be military conferences or agreements. Meanwhile you are to press to the utmost your military advantage.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The order of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, by eluding not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A despatch received by the Department from Richmond, says:

"It is noted here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partners is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Sherman, or some other Southern commander, by either which the property, which, with other efforts, failed to gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations tend in this direct."

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for Raleigh with orders to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Memorandum of Agreement Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

At reports have been in circulation for some time of a conversation between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sherman, the intervention or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results, as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Raleigh's Station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, present.

First—It is mutually understood that all hostilities shall cease from the date hereof, and that no troops shall be moved, or any commanding general of either army to be approached, except with the view of a peaceful termination of hostilities.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded, and to march to their respective capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute a parole to cease from acts of war and to abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and to the execution by each army to make the state peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments on the footing of Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where Legislatures are not in existence, where they have existed last, and where State Conventions have assembled, and have not been dissolved, to be recognized as the legal Legislatures, until the Legislature shall also be established to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The reestablishment of the Federal Courts in the United States with persons as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of property and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the respective States.

Sixth—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the acts done up to the time they lay down their arms and return to peace and quiet, but to deal with them in the same manner and extent, and every time in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh—The Executive authority of the Government to extend to the inhabitants of the Southern States, so far as the Executive power of the Government can, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the rights of property, including the rights of slaves, and the protection of property protected by officers and men in the Military occupying the said states, not being first empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially propose speedily to promptly obtain necessary authority and to carry out the above propositions.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General, Commanding Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General, Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was disapproved, for the following, among other reasons:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in military officers, and a usurpation of civil authority, of a function never that the President, Congress, and the Judiciary alone possess.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government.

Third—It undertook to reestablish the Rebel State Governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Rebels, at a time when every rebel soldier might be used as one in the armies of the United States to be disbanded, and used as weapons and rebels against loyal States.

Fourth—By the restoration of the Rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to reestablish Slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to the Rebel States, for the pecuniary subsidies loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the extent of the property taken from them by the Rebels in the late war.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new States of Western Virginia, and it put in issue recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and so nullified the acts of Congress, and the proclamations of the President.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and emphatically rejected by President Lincoln and better terms than the Rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, and left the country in the hands of the enemies of our Union and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the Government, and maintain the Rebel States, whenever they thought was favorable and they opportunity offered.

Gen. Sherman's Terms.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

It was generally believed here that Gen. Sherman might find a special bearer of despatches had arrived from Gen. Sherman, with terms of capitulation. The terms have presented to the public too days ago, they might have been received with satisfaction, more surprise or distrust. Coming as they do after the expiration of seven days, instead, they seem to have been received in all quarters in Washington with a shudder of surprise.

A prominent member of the Cabinet expresses the opinion that if the Rebel Government would have yielded to the contest any time during the last four years upon a basis of equally favorable terms, it would be a satisfaction to felt by the Government that Sherman had not yielded to the Rebel Government, and that the Rebel Government of a rebel rebellion, it is characterized by the Sherman's capitulation."

Gen. Grant was unexpectedly detained on the firing line of action. He was in contact with the President and Cabinet on the subject. By the calling of Gen. Sherman's Cabinet the back door is left wide open for Jeff Davis's escape, and for the escape of Johnston's army. It is supposed that Davis and Breckinridge brought the issue at Sherman's with them, and that Sherman's angry anxiety was sweet to conclude.

It is free to conceive that Sherman's terms may be the sum from the conversation of the generals in the field and nothing to do with diplomacy or negotiations or peace. It was upon this settled policy that his dispatch to Gen. Grant was written, and he acted in it.

It is said President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton were at the back door of the "By the Eternal" Secretary of Andrew Jackson upon the receipt of Sherman's dispatches.

Gen. Sherman's Order.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, April 21, 1865.

The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received in the Department:

HEADS. MERIDIAN DIV., OF THE MISSOURI,

IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, APRIL 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, NO. 52.—The General notes hostilities, notwithstanding the terms agreed upon, this and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and Mr. of Gen. Sherman, the intervention or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results, as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

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First—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their respective lines of picket, pending the commencing general of either one to the opposing and exercise thereof by both—Hostilities.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded, and to march to their respective capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and to the execution by each army to make the state peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments on the footing of Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where such Legislatures are not existing from the war, where they have existed last, and where State Conventions have assembled, and have not been dissolved, to be recognized as the legal Legislatures, until the Legislature shall also be established to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The reestablishment of the Federal Courts in the United States with persons as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of property and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the respective States.

Sixth—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the acts done up to the time they lay down their arms and return to peace and quiet, but to deal with them in the same manner and extent, and every time in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh—The Executive authority of the Government to extend to the inhabitants of the Southern States, so far as the Executive power of the Government can, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the rights of property, including the rights of slaves, and the protection of property protected by officers and men in the Military occupying the said states, not being first empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially propose speedily to promptly obtain necessary authority and to carry out the above propositions.

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Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government.

Third—It undertook to reestablish the Rebel State Governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Rebels, at a time when every rebel soldier might be used as one in the armies of the United States to be disbanded, and used as weapons and rebels against loyal States.

Fourth—By the restoration of the Rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to reestablish Slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to the Rebel States, for the pecuniary subsidies loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the extent of the property taken from them by the Rebels in the late war.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new States of Western Virginia, and it put in issue recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and so nullified the acts of Congress, and the proclamations of the President.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and emphatically rejected by President Lincoln and better terms than the Rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, and left the country in the hands of the enemies of our Union and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the Government, and maintain the Rebel States, whenever they thought was favorable and they opportunity offered.

Gen. Sherman's Terms.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Secretary Stanton is decidedly latter to-day. He says he has not talked, as was hoped, after the operation of the Cabinet meeting, and he is considerably excited.

FROM FURTHER MONROE.

Pulse Reports as to Johnston's Surrender—Forced Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The steamer Thistle arrived here this afternoon from City Point. The report that Johnston was not at all, altogether, satisfied, accepting the surrender of Johnston's army in toto, Sherman's terms, and the Rebel Government, and that the major forces accepted to Gen. Lee had been also granted to Johnston.

The rebels are at Newbern and at Morehead City in all general, as military operations in North Carolina are concerned, completely impotent, completely forlorn of all kinds.

Large numbers of paroled Rebel prisoners still keep pouring in. Gen. Ord's force is now at Kinston and Goldsboro, which is the depot of the supply station of the army.

The News of the President's Assassination in the Shenandoah Valley.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1865.

The news from the President's assassination has reached the interior of Virginia.

The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of property and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the respective States.

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Morning Tribune.

Vol. XXV.....No. 7,503. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOBILE.

100 Guns and 1,000 Prisoners Taken

9,000 BALES OF COTTON SECURED.

The City Formally Surrendered on the 12th Instant.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. DIX, New-York: Mobile is captured. Gen. Canby, Gen. Gibbon, p. m., April 14th.

Gen. Sherman's terms are disapproved.

We find in Mobile and the defences on the west side of the bay, 100 guns and 1,000 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Prisoners are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they get to Mobile. Our loss in the entire operation will be about three thousand killed and wounded. Our loss in the defences of Mobile will be about three hundred killed and wounded.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Association of Negro Soldiers.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16, via Cairo, April 19, 1865.

Gen. Hawley, Commanding Negro Brigade, has relinquished to the surrender of Mobile.

Gen. Hawley, Commanding the headquarters in the Confederate Department, has relinquished to the surrender of Mobile. Vessels commanded the port.

Gen. Hawley, Commanding the Negro Brigade, has relinquished to the surrender of Mobile. The city of Mobile was turned.

The number of Rebel dead, 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton been relinquished to the city. Large quantities of the city of Mobile, and Gen. Hawley

New Publications.

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.
THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.
THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

Financial.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' SCENTIC COAL COMPANY.

Each stockholder has the right to buy one ton of coal, free of the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, for his own family use, for every share of stock he holds, and the cost of coal produced beyond the quantity required by stockholders is very low.

Those who hope for investment can have the profits of this company, which are very large, and which will be still more large when the mine is fully developed.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for Anthracite Coal Lands are rapidly increasing in value.

The Company owns the Island, and an extensive tract of land, etc. Immediate application to be made to the company office, No. 10 Broadway, Room 24.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 27 Cedar-st.
Rev. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Berne, N.-Y.
Hon. GEORGE CLINTON, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED R. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES DUNLAP, President of The Bank Row.
JOHN J. DONOGHUE, Secretary Merchants' Union Express.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 10 Broadway.
WILLIAM J. ARCHER, Coal Broker, No. 11 Broadway.
CHARLES H. APPLETON, C. H. Appleton & Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, No. 10 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for MANAGERS of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M. The Stock Book will be closed from the 15th to the 25th April inclusive.

By order of THEO. A. SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH, NEW-YORK, APRIL 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for NINE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M.

The Stock Book will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., inclusive.

By order of A. L. STASNEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
WESTERN UNION STOCK.
MERCHANTS' UNION STOCK.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP STOCK.
PACIFIC MAIL STOCK.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. STOCK.
WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS STOCK.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO. STOCK.
No. 40 Pine-st.

THE COLORADO CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF CENTRAL CITY, GILPIN-CO., COLORADO.

Notice is hereby given that the 4th and 5th Monthly Calls, and 20 per Cent in the Capital Stock of the Company, viz., 10 per Cent on the 1st day of May, and 10 per Cent on the 1st day of June, 1865, have been duly made by the Trustees, and are payable at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, and at the office of the Company in the Territory of Colorado.

WASHINGTON BOOTH, Secretary.

Banking Houses and Bankers.

TRUSTEES' DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL GOLD COMPANY,
No. 1 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Subscribers to the Continental Gold Company are notified that a second and subsequent, I hereby declare and give notice, that I will sell at public auction, at the Stock Exchange, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P.M., the following shares of stock, viz.:

Jacob Ackerman	10 shares
Jacob Ackerman	10 shares
Jacob Ackerman	10 shares

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune:

DAILY TRIBUNE

Mail subscribers.

1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers. $10.00
1 copy, 6 months—156 numbers. $5.00
1 copy, 1 year—301 numbers. $4.00
5 copies, do. do. each. $3.00
10 copies, or over, do. each copy. $2.50
2 copy, 1 year—52 numbers. $2.00
Single copy, 1 month—4 numbers. 50 cents
Single copy, 1 year—52 numbers. $5.00

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is inserted must be authenticated by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. Address simply to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

No Paper can be discontinued until arrears are paid.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THIS WAR.

Gen. Angur has issued an order directing all paroled prisoners of war in the Division of Columbia to report to the Provost-Marshal where the residence of each prisoner, with his name and rank, will be recorded, and none will be allowed to leave without a pass. Refusal or failure to report to persons at the office will be regarded as an attempt to escape.

It is reported that when Jeff Davis heard of Lee's surrender he was at Danville, and that at which the news reached him he left for Greensboro'. N. C. Davis is described as acting in desperate and distracted manner. Stores, which he proposed to sell, are seized.

Editor Stephens of Richmond Dispatch, in his last issue, pleads for the release of those that served the cause of Secession in the southern Washington, and on a written pass from Assignments, or when personally known to the officers to whom application is made.

Major-Gen. Canby reports that there were over 20,000 rebel prisoners fixed in the west and Southwest, with large quantities of ammunition and warstuffs. The prisoners have taken oath and will be sent to their homes.

All of Mosby's gang have surrendered except himself, he has fled, and some of his men address an address to the Secretary of War, and to the other by Gen. Hancock of $20,000 reward for his capture.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday, at which that body expressed its sympathy with the martyred President and the Citizens' Committee in the obsequies in the city. President on Monday next, Gen. Wadsworth presented Report on behalf of the special committee appointed to suppress the disorder of the occasion on Friday night, giving an interesting account of our American with President Lincoln. Resolutions proposing the death of Mr. Cobden were also adopted.

By minutes to pass address by a delegation of the Sons of Vermont who waited on John on Saturday, the President said he was glad to see the Sons of Vermont, you must be proud of your ancestry, and, on the other side, as his ancestors themselves were born Dutch, and descended, some of whom were paid for penalty for the Dutch, and Indian, and Dutchman, Dutchmen; and although.

A recent Cincinnati report shows that 27,400 enlisted men have been enlisted in the army in Kentucky, 2,000 were white, 7,000 were colored and 18,000 were black. Tennessee, not Ohio. Eleven new regiments are being organized, with white employed, and the Quota of 20,000 colored men for Kentucky. Over 30,000 regiments are in service.

The Estimate compiled at the Treasury Department shows that the total amount of Internal Revenue Tax was spent in local, during, from the Revenue Department, presented in the, use of which had a total of 1,000,000 of the Internal Revenue Tax, and

OBSEQUIES IN THE CITY.

Continued From Eighth Page.

from their residence on the 16th instant, at Windsor, Connecticut, to the Old Cemetery, in the Village of Hartford. Mr. Chandler was one of the oldest citizens, having their place of business and residence very properly in the place of public worship in a spirit of handsome liberality.

The whole city draped in mourning, stillness and Sunday, and in the universal sentiment that a great calamity has fallen upon the nation, and that the hand of God is in it, and that it is a thing to pray to the throne of the nation's Sovereign, Judge.

The Mayor's proclamation will scarcely reproduce to any person who was in the city the feelings of the people before and about with the exception of the number of the Free Masons, who, in full regalia, were in the procession.

Hartford, This City Chamber will attend and bear the remains of our late President, Abraham Lincoln, to the place of and resting place of his ancestors, and of his parents, and of his grandmother, upright men and descendants of the, respectively, of the Puritan Fathers of Hartford, who, in the year 1636, with their pastor, Rev. Thomas Hooker, and their wives, left their homes in England, and, at the expense of toil and suffering, and of the loss of all they had, and of the ease they had enjoyed, and of the dangers of the Wilderness, and of the Indians, and of the disturbers of the Freedom, and of the Church, and of the Sabbath, and of the Bible, and of the Ministry, and of the Ordinances, and of the Sacraments

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 22.

$7,000 105	Cash. Coal Pref.	100	8 8
47,000 105	Do.	100	8 8
5,000 105	Do.	100	8 8
U. S. 6s, 1881 108	Do.	100	8 8
19,000 108	Quicksilver Min.	Hillsdale Central.	
1,000 108	Do.	100	8 8
U. S. 5s 10-40 99	Do.	100	8 8
1,000 99	Do.	100	8 8
1,000 99	Do.	100	8 8
20,000 99	Do.	100	8 8
5,000 99	Do.	100	8 8
4,000 99	Do.	100	8 8
2,000 99	Mariposa M. Co.	100	8 8
2,000 99	Do.	100	8 8
F'ded 61	Wes. Val. Min.	Chic. Rik'ld pr.	
Cash 61	Do.	100	8 8
Cleveland & Pitts.	50	Mad. & Chic.	100
Cleveland & Pitts.	50	Do.	100
10,000 58	Do.	100	8 8
1,000 58	Do.	100	8 8
1,000 58	Do.	100	8 8
Adv. & F'ld Int.	Cert.	100	8 8
Do.	100	8 8	
Cin. & N. W.	1	Chem. & Ind.	
Cin. & N. W.	1	Do.	100
Cin. & N. W.	1	Do.	100
10,000 100	Do.	100	8 8
Cin. & Al. Int.	Cert.	100	8 8
5,000 90	Do.	100	8 8
Mariposa Pref.	100	8 8	
Do.	100	8 8	
Mariposa Scrip	100	8 8	
Do.	100	8 8	
Bank of Com.	100	8 8	
Do.	100	8 8	
Metropolitan Bk.	100	8 8	
18 118	100	8 8	
Continental Bk.	100	8 8	
100 100	100	8 8	
North Am. Bk.	100	8 8	
Pacific Bank	100	8 8	
Pacific Bank	100	8 8	
5,000 100	Cash. Coal	100	8 8
Cash. Coal	100	8 8	
Chic. & Alt. Pf.	100	8 8	
100 100	100	8 8	

BETWEEN BREAKS.

American Gold, Adams Express, Pittsburgh.	
$5,000 109	100 107
10,000 109	100 107
10,000 109	100 107
10,000 109	100 107
U. S. 5s, 10-40s	100 99
5,000 99	100 99
5,000 99	100 99
N. Y. Central	100 118
100 118	100 118
100 118	100 118
100 118

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS POLICY.

Speech by Senator Doolittle.

The Hon. J. R. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin, in a speech delivered last Monday evening at Racine, Wis., alluded to the new President as follows:

You are to speak of Andrew Johnson. Who is Andrew Johnson? I do not know. I have never had the pleasure of meeting him. I shall, when you, as a citizen and a friend, what information I may have upon the subject of Andrew Johnson. I have read his speeches, and I have read his proclamations.

He was a soldier of Jackson's Democracy. He was an honest mechanic in his trade. He was a man of marked intelligence in the best sense of intelligence. He was a man of great force of character, and of great energy of character, and of great courage and firmness of character. He was of military enthusiasm, and he was a man of great patriotism. He was a man of the people, and he was a man of the people in his heart of hearts, such a general friend of all forms of industry, and such a general friend of all classes of people, that he was a man who was sure to be a leader in a time like this. He was a man who was sure to be a leader of the Democratic party. Although he was a Democrat, although he was a Democrat of the second or third generation, and although he was a Democrat of the purest, and of the most, and of the most, and of the most

OBSEQUIES IN THE CITY.

Continued from First Page.

In no time, and on the expiration of that time the doors were thrown open.

Accordingly, the coffin was borne from the Board of Aldermen's room, and they may be assigned a position in the Rotunda of the City Hall in Committee on Arrangements.

Communications are received from the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, and other societies, that special societies, it was resolved that the Committee on Arrangements be authorized to confer with the Committee on Arrangements of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, and other societies, and to report to the Common Council, the Committee in the City Hall, which will be opened for the reception of the Committee on Arrangements, and report for report, and that special guards be placed at the Rotunda.

Alderman Cornell said it would give the Committee great pleasure if members had left the Rotunda for facilities for the Committee to gratify her wishes in this respect.

Adjournment to Monday, at 10 o'clock, was then put in the form of the proposition.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee met on Saturday and had prepared resolutions. The result of their deliberations was the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Board without discussion today, the official announcement of which was publish elsewhere.

Official Programme.

OBSEQUIES TO THE LATE ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, APRIL 24, 1865.

Under the direction of the municipal authorities of the city of New-York, the following programme of arrangements for the solemnization of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, with the order of procession on Tuesday, 25th inst., has been adopted:

The procession will move from the City Hall on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., precisely, and will proceed by Broadway to Fourteenth-st., through Fourteenth-st. to Fifth-ave., through Fifth-ave. to Madison-sq., through Madison-sq. to Fifth-ave., to the Harlem River Railroad depot.

The procession will be preceded by a guard of honor of the Metropolitan Police.

The special persons having charge of the obsequies will be in carriages, and will follow the guard of honor, and have added from the front of it, in advance of the procession. The persons and number of vehicles in the hearse, and the proportion of vehicles to the other buildings in the city, are requested to display their flags at half-mast during the obsequies.

It is also respectfully requested that no other colors may show their several places of business during the obsequies, or on the occasion.

They are also requested, whether in the procession or not, to wear the regular badge of mourning on the hat.

The several orders, societies, associations, trades and other bodies, are requested to assemble at such places and at such hours, and to form in such order as the place of rendezvous of the parties may direct.

The officers and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, from 1 to 5 o'clock on the day of the obsequies.

For security of private carriages and vehicles, it is also respectfully requested to convert in the vicinity of the place of rendezvous, and to keep.

The arrangements of any kind will be adhered to in the body of the procession.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

BRIGADE AND DIVISION MARSHALS IN HALF-MOON FORM.

Hearse, Pall-bearers.

Military, Commander-in-Chief.

Staff, Major-Generals.

Cavalry, State and National Guard Officials, in order.

Cavalry, Brigadier-Generals.

Cavalry, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Musicians and other Civilians.

Cavalry Troops.

Various Transport Organizations.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Various Fire Organizations.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Societies, Clubs and Associations.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Citizens of Brooklyn.

Military Commandery, Knights Templar.

Cadet Corps, Fourth-ave. Street.

Boys, Southford and Duff.

Boys, Ward's Institute.

SECOND DIVISION.

In various order.

Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. Jesse D. Suitt and Staff.

Engineer Battery, Capt. Hodgman.

Fifth regiment, Lieut. Col. Gray.

Forty-second regiment, Col. Lewis.

Twenty-third regiment, Col. Trotter.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. F. Wheaton and Staff.

Artillery battery, Major Sprague.

Twenty-eighth regiment, Col. Cantwell.

Twenty-eighth regiment, Lieut. Col. Bryant.

Fourteenth regiment, Lieut. Col. Lee.

Thirteenth regiment, Col. A. S. Woodward.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Col. Mulford, Acting Brigadier-General and Staff.

Nineteenth regiment, Lieut. Col. Hyde.

Twenty-second regiment, Lieut. Col. Fox.

Twenty-second regiment, Lieut. Col. Cox.

Twenty-second regiment, Lieut. Col. Ward.

Artillery of Seventy-second Brigadier.

Artillery of Ninety-third regiment.

Artillery of One Hundredth regiment.

Artillery of One Hundred and Second regiment.

Artillery of One Hundred and Fifty-second regiment.

Col. M. Vanter, Acting Brigadier-General, and staff.

Fifty-fifth regiment, Colonel Le Gal.

Fifty-fifth regiment, Lieut. Col. Bryant.

Eighty-fourth regiment, Lieut. Col. Wetherall.

Artillery of Sixth regiment.

Artillery of Ninth regiment.

Brig. Gen. Tolles and Staff.

Fourth artillery, with 10 batteries, Colonel Tolles.

Fifty-second regiment, Colonel Gardner.

Eighty-fourth regiment, Colonel Gardner.

Twelfth regiment, Colonel Wood.

Fifty-eighth regiment, Colonel Wood.

Fifth regiment, Colonel Rogers.

Fifty-second regiment, Colonel Rogers.

Brig. Gen. Spear and Staff.

Ninety-ninth regiment, Colonel of Marines.

Seventy-ninth regiment, Colonel Cameron.

Third cavalry, Major Hall.

Third cavalry, Colonel Pratt.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, by the Board of Aldermen from the service of the remains on Monday until their departure on Tuesday.

Officers of the United States Marines.

United States Military and Naval Officers now in the city, discharged.

Major-General Dix and Staff.

Guard of Honor.

Guard of Honor.

Group of cavalry, under the command of Capt. Charles A. Stivers, Ninth Ind. Cav. (Lincoln's Body Guard).

Brig. Gen. Hall, Grand Marshal.

Brig. Gen. Tolles, Chief of Staff.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of Congress, and Hon. James Fulton, Ala.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio.

An escort by the Grand Marshal.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.

Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Emory, U. S. A.

Colonel George S. Hale, U. S. A.

W. W. Cornell, Jr., Aid.

S. S. Smith, Aid.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mayor of the several cities and ex-Presidents.

Mayors of the several cities and ex-Presidents in Massachusetts.

Common Council of New-York: Washington, Sayles, Van Nostrand, Cornell, Alderman Cornell, President of the Board of Aldermen of the city, and twelve from No. 6, City Hall.

Officers of the Senate and of Supervisors of the City.

Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Judges of the Superior Court of New-York.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judges of the Marine Court.

Judges of the Court of Sessions.

Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judges of the Court of Chancery.

Judges of the Court of Errors.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judges of the Court of Claims